Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1854. VOL. XXIII, NO. 12.

Select Poetry.

The following beautiful lines, from the "Dublin University Magazine," will remind the reader of the last scene in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress:"

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide,
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our loved ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've pass'd from life's contracted bourne
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view: but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear;
And sometimes list'ning ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps' and voices' blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our loved ones in their rest:
They've cross'd Time's River—no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But *there* pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their homes to share:
When we in turn away have pass'd,
What joyful greetings wait us THERE,
Beyond the river!

What I Live For.

BY G. LINNÆUS BANKS.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too,
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine:
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold:
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

The Great Plague.

In Dickens' Child's History of England, vol. two, we find the following, respecting the Great Plague that prevailed in the seventeenth century in the city of London:

"For this was the year and the time of the Great Plague in London. During the winter of 1664, it had been whispered about that some people had died here and there of disease called the Plague in some of the unwholesome suburbs of London. News was not published at that time as it is now, and some people believed these rumors and some disbelieved them, and they were soon forgotten. But in the month of May, 1665, it began to be said all over the town that the disease had burst out in St. Giles, and that the people were dying in great numbers. This soon turned out to be awfully true. The roads of London were choked up by people endeavoring to escape from the infected city, and large sums were paid for any kind of conveyance. The disease soon spread so fast that it was neccessary to shut up the house in which people were, and to cut them off from the living. Every one of those houses were marked on the outside of the door with a red cross, and the words "Lord have mercy on us!" The streets were all deserted, grass grew in the public ways, and there was a dreadful silence in the air. When night came on, dismal rumblings used to be heard, and those were the wheels of the death cart, attended by men with veiled faces, and holding cloths to their mouth, who rang doleful bells, and cried in a loud and solemn voice—"Bring out your dead." The corpses put into these carts were buried by torch light in great pits, no service being performed over them—all men being afraid to stay for a moment on the bank of the ghastly graves. In the general fever, children ran away from their parents, and parents from their children.

Some who were taken ill, died alone and without any help. Some were stabbed or strangled by hired nurses who robbed them of all their money and stole the very beds on which they lay. Some went mad, dropped from their windows, ran through the streets, and in their pain and frenzy, threw themselves into the river.

Those were not all the horrors of the time.—The wicked and dissolute, in wild desperation, sat in taverns, singing roaring songs, and were stricken as they sat, and went out and died.—The fearful and supernatural sights—burning swords in the sky, gigantic arms and darts.—Others pretended that at night vast crowds of ghosts walked round and round the dismal pits. One madman, naked, and carrying a drazier full of burning coals upon his head, stalked through the streets, crying that he was a prohet commissioned to denounce the vengeance of the Lord on wicked London. Another also went to and fro, exclaiming:—"Yet forty days and London shall be destroyed!" A third awoke the achoes of the dismal streets, by night and by day, and made the blood of the sick run cold, by calling out incessantly, in a deep hoarse voice: "Oh the great and the dreadful God!"

Through the months of July, August and September, the Great Plague raged more and more. Great fires were lighted in the streets, in the hope of stopping the infection; but there was a plague of rain, too, and beat the fires out. At last the winds that usually rise at that time called the equinox, when day and night are equal [illegible] over the world, began to blow and purify the wretched town. The deaths began to decrease, the red crosses slowly to disappear, the fugitives to return, the shops to open again, pale, frightened faces to be seen in the streets. The plague had been in every part of England, but in close and unwholesome London it had killed one hundred thousand people."

The Burning of the Steamer E. K. Collins.

The mails bring us the particulars of the loss by fire of the steamer E. K. Collins, near the mouth of the Detroit, on Monday last, a brief account of which came by telegraph a day or two ago. The fire undoubtedly originated from the steerage passengers emptying their pipes filled with burning tobacco into the light wood-work of the decks. When the fire was first discovered, it spread with such rapidity that every effort to check it proved unavailing. Mr. Cary, a passenger, says:

"He was sitting in the upper forward cabin reading when the alarm of fire was given between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mr. C. was probably the only passenger up and dressed when the fire broke out, and he immediately passed down the cabin gangway to the main deck. As he reached that deck he saw the smoke in the cabin below the main deck, but it had not reached the door leading from that cabin to the main deck. Mr. C. immediately ran up through the cabin and up the arch to the hurricane deck to the pilot-house, and told the wheelsman that the boat whs on fire, and begged him to put her ashore. The request was made three times, and the last time Mr. C. begged the wheelsman for God's sake to put her ashore and save the lives of the passengers; and to enforce his request, pointed the wheelsman to the flames then bursting out around the smoke-pipes up on the deck where they were. The wheelsman made no reply, and the boat was not put for the shore, or if the attempt was made, it was after the engine had been stopped and her headway about gone. Mr. C. jumped down upon the lower hurricane deck, and then went down to a staunchion to the main deck, where he found a life passenger stool, and seizing that he got down over the outside of the bow as low as he could, where the fire reached nothing but his left hand, with which he held on.

Mr. C. got off his coat and boots, and while doing so a number threw themselves overboard, one man knocked Mr. C.'s hat off as he went over. Many were saved by getting assistance from the shore. One whole-souled Irishman succeeded in saving no less than three women, by swimming ashore with them clasping his neck.

Mr. C. held on as long as able, and until his hand was so burned that he was forced to leap, taking his stool with him, which sustained him until he was picked up by a boat from shore, and placed upon the propellor Fintry. When Mr. C. was on the main deck, before he found his stool, he heard the order given by some one to port the helm or the wheel, and looking up saw two persons standing in front of the wheel-house, and the smoke completely circling around the wheel-house, and he thought the wheelsman was trying to turn the wheel, but from what the engineer afterward stated, the engine at that time must have been stopped. A Mrs. Morris was picked up by the same small boat, having floated with a life-preserver, put on by her husband. Mr. M. was also saved.—The boat picked up at that time three or four persons.

Sleep and Death.

The Angels of Sleep and Death, locked arm in arm, wandered over the earth. It was evening. They laid themselves down upon a lofty hill that overlooked the habitation of man. A mournful stillness reigned around, broken only by the evening bells whose sound came only from distant hamlet. Silent and speechless as their wont, these beneficent guardian angels of mankind lay in close embrace, till night's dark mantle fell around them. Then the Angel of Sleep rose from his mossy couch and scattered with noiseless hand the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening wind carried them to the silent dwellings of the weary husbandmen.—Soon sweet sleep enfolded in its gentle embrace the inmates of the rural cottages—from the gray-haired sire, whose tottering steps it supports, to the infant in its cradle. The sick forget his pains, the mourner his sorrow, the poor his cares. All eyes were closed. His task being finished, this benovelent Angel again lay down by his sterner brother's side. "When morning breaks," cried he, with happy innocence, "all the world will bless me, as their friend and benefactor.—Oh! what joy, to do good in secret and unseen. How happy are we, invisible messengers of the good spirit! How beautiful is our quiet office!" Thus Spake the Angel of Slumber.—The Angel of Death gazed upon him in silent sadness, while tears, such as immortals weep, stood in his large dark eyes. "Ah!" said he, "would that I, like you, could rejoice in cheerful thanks; but the world calls me its foe and joy-destroyer." "Oh! my brother," answered the Angel of Slumber, "will not every goodman, upon awakening, recognize in thee his friend, and gratefully bless thee? Are we not brothers and children of one father?" So he spake.—The tearful eyes of the Angel of Death shone with a gleam of pleasure, while he pressed his his gentler brother more tenderly to his heart

Destruction of a Town.

A letter in the Madrid Tribune of September 17, gives an account of a terrible and extraordinary catastrophe that had occurred at Daroca, a small town in Arragon, situate in a rich and fertile valley, abounding in corn and wine.—From its situation, in a deep hollow, completely surrounded by mountains, this place is peculiar to inundation; and, as a remedy, a tunnel was cut in 1560, by a Frenchman named Pierrie Bedell. The tunnel is a magnificent work, 2340 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 24 feet high. The enterprise was patronized by the Pope, and assisted by alms from all Christendom. Previous to its achievement the waters that flowed at wet seasons from two leagues of mountain, rushed through the streets of the town on the way to the river.

It appears that on the 11th of September, at three in the afternoon, an immense water-spout, rising from the lake of Gallocanta, remained for a considerable time hovering over the shore, about a league from Doraca. When it burst the whole district was converted into a lake. The waters poured down in the direction of the tunnel in a stream much larger, it is said, than the Ebro or Tortosa, and, seen from an elevation, appeared like moving mountains of liquid. The dimensions of the tunnel, which has a very decided slope, were insufficient to allow the passage of the vast mass, which then moved past, forming a spacious sea. This extended itself towards the town, at two hundred yards from which it was arrested by the causeway that has frequently saved Daroca when menaced by perils of a similar nature, but less magnitude.—Above this causeway the waters rose, heaping themselves upon it say the account, to the height of three yards, and then plunging down on the unfortunate town.

The gateway, although an unusually large one, was not large enough to allow their entrance, and another great lake was formed against the walls, which presently began to crumble under its presure. "What then occurred," says the letter, "is an inexplicable thing. The waters fought with and overthrew those houses whese position opposed their current. They carried away the fountain of San Pedro, and opening great trenches and bursting open the doors, of the Pocado and of several shops, they spread through squares and streets, inundating wine cellars, ware houses, and the first floors of the houses; in some reaching up to the very roofs. Throwing down walls and abandoning everything, the inhabitants fled to the mountains, whence they looked on at the horrible catastrophe.

The loss has been incalculable. In the vaults water has replaced wine, the contents of the shops are spoiled, and many houses are crumbling away. In the plain around the town the inundation has destroyed everything. A young wowan of twenty was carried away by the torrent, and many children and adults are missing. In the first moments the anxiety was horrible. None thought of anything but counting their families, and seeing if any were absent. The animals that have perished are innumerable; among them many of the farm horses of the unfortunate peasants. It is horrible. "God have mercy on us!"

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.—An unsophisticated drover, just from the country, made complaint yesterday, at the Mayor's office, of having been swindled out of $1100. It appears that the drover had on Saturday, disposed of his horses for the amount above named. On Sunday he met a man in this city, with whom he went over to Camden. When they arrived on the other side, they met a third party, who was unknown to the drover. They had not proceeded far, when the two men got into a quarrel, and appealed to the countryman as arbiter.

When the pretended difficulty was healed, the man whom they met at Camden pulled a ball out of his pocket, saying he was an agent of the Emperor of Russia, authorised to procure a number of bomb shells, to be manufactured in this country for the use of his highness' army in the present war, and that the ball was a model of a shell which had been given him. The stranger asked his friend to try to open the ball, which was done, and a piece of paper thrown out in the presence of the man. The man who held the ball then bet that it contained a piece of paper. The other party replied that he had no money; but he would bet his gold watch that no paper could be found.

The ball was opened and the paper found. This led to other betting on the part of the two accomplices, when the losing one said that all he now had was a check for $1500, which he would change when he came over to the city, or perhaps, he said, the other gentleman (meaning the drover) would cash it for him. The drover replied that he had $1100. The would-be borrower then said that he would take the $1100, and the rest when they came to Philadelphia, where he would not have the least difficulty in getting the check cashed.—The poor drover took the check, and gave in exchange his $1100. They all then started to take a little walk, which was directed by the two wary scoundrels into the country, where they contrived to slip the drover.

The unfortunate countryman came to Philadelphia, and made his complaint at the mayor's office. Officers were immediately sent in search of the thieves, but without success.—Despatches have been sent to various cities and no means left undone to secure the heartless swindlers. The drover says that he owns a small farm, which will be all swept away by this sudden turn of fortune.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BROAD TOP RAILROAD BONDS.

We have been furnished with a pamphlet containing a statement made by the Directors of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, in reference to the condition and prospects of their road.

By the act incorporating this Company, permission is given to the managers to issue bonds to such an extent as is necessary to complete and stock the road; and, in pursuance of that authority, as we learn from the pamphlet before us, the Board of Managers are now about to issue bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and they therefore make their present statement in explanation of the amount of credit to which their work is entitled. To secure the payment of these bonds, the Company have mortgaged their road, with all its franchises, including two thousand acres of valuable coal land, to Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., of Lancaster county, Hezekiah Easton, Esq., of Franklin county, and Jesse Godley, Esq., of Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of the bond holders. This is the first issue of bonds made by the company, and being, as is known, adequate to complete and stock the road, no more will be at any time issued.

The bond holders will therefore have as security for the payment of their bonds, thirty-five miles of road, with all its superstructure and equipment, and two thousand acres of valuable coal land, making together a security of from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of dollars, nearly three times the amount of bonds they propose or intend to issue.

From the information already in our possession, particularly in reference to the capacity and extent of the coal region penetrated by the improvements of this Company, we are perfectly confident in making the statement that the securities of it will prove among the most safe and substantial of any that are likely to be found in our market for some years to come.—The coal and iron region, for the development of which this improvement is being constructed, embraces an area of eighty square miles, whilst the product from it is of such a character as to secure for it at once a most commanding position in the market. The peculiar quality of coal to be obtained from the Broad Top region, can be found in no other locality within the same distance from the markets where it is consumed: and the already large and increasing demand for a coal of that quality, warrants the conviction that the business to be done by this Company will be regulated entirely by its capacity for transportation; and, as the road now in course of construction is of the most substantial character, and the bed is graded for a double track, the estimate of business and profits made by the Directors are, of course, entitled to credit.

The following estimate of the position of the Company, after the completion of their road, which we extract from the pamphlet before us, and which was furnished to the stockholders on the 26th of September, will show at a glance the high character of the bonds which the managers are about to issue, and which will doubtless attract the immediate attention of capitalists:

Estimate of the nett receipts of the Company after the Road is in operation one year.

Transportation of 300,000 tons of coal at a *nett profit*, of 25 cents per ton,	$75,000 00	
Profits on transportation of iron, fire clay, lumber, produce, merchandise, &c.,	15,000 00	
Rent of mines of Company, say 50,000 tons per annum at 25 cts.,	12,500 00	
Profits on passengers and miscellaneous,	7,500 00	
		110,000 00
Interest on 500,000 Bonds at 7 per cent,	35,000 00	
10 per cent. on 350,000 stock,	35,000 00	
		70,000 00
Applicable to branch roads or sink'g funds,	40,000	

Estimate of the Revenue after the Road is in operation three years.

Transportation of 600,000 tons coal nett,	$150,000	
Rent 100,000 tons from Company's mines at 25 cents,	25,000	
From all other sources	45,000	
	220,000	
Deduct interest of bonds,	35,000	
	185,000	

Leaving a balance of more than 50 per cent, to stockholders.

The bonds which it is proposed to issue will bear an annual interest of seven per cent., and as they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder, and have interest coupons attached, payable in Philadelphia, their value is still further enhanced. The present high price of coal, and the constantly increasing demand for the article, are circumstances which render the encouragement of new works for bringing coal to market a matter of very great interest, as well as of duty: and in this view of the case, we should not be surprised to see these corporations which are now dependent on a variety of uncertain contingencies for their supplies, turning their attention to this Company, and the region in which it is to operate, in such a substantial manner as might quicken the development of both.—*Daily News.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The Assassination of Castaneda.

HAVANA, Oct. 14, 1854.—Since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, nothing of importance had occurred in our orderly and quiet city until the night before last, when it was disturbed in its propriety by one of those most cowardly assassinations, which occasionally occur amongst our benighted populace. This was one of more importance than usual, as the unfortunate victim, Jose A. Castaneda, was the individual who captured Gen. Lopez, and against whom vengeance was sworn at the time.

Soon after he received the reward, ($6000,) which the Government offered for the capture of Lopez, he went to Spain, kissed the Queen's hand, and received the honored cross of distinction, for his (gallantry,) and he has but lately returned. He had been watched constantly for the fatal opportunity, and on the evening of the 12th, between the hours of 7 and 8, he was playing a game of billiards, at a coffee house called Marte y Belona, outside of the city, and as he was in the act of striking the ball with his back towards a blind on the piazza, he was shot through the blind, two balls entering the back of his head, which almost instantly killed him; and although there was a great number of people present, the assassin made good his escape.

Gen. Concha had had an interview with him on that day, and it is said, gave him an appointment as captain of a partido. Concha feels this as an insult to him, and has offered a large reward for the apprehension of the assassin. Yesterday afternoon he was buried. At the time of starting, a mob collected, and showed a determination to prevent, if possible, the interment. A guard of soldiers was ordered out to protect the remains on the way to "Campo Santo," which was followed by an immense crowd, yelling, throwing stones, &c., and it was with great difficulty that the grave was reached.

Several of the civil guard were badly injured—a number of the rioters were arrested, and no doubt will be severely dealt with. This Castanedo was despised by every one; his character was always bad, and once his life was saved by Gen. Lopez, when he was president of the military commission, by his casting vote. Such was his gratitude, that he hunted the poor man out with dogs in his hour of distress, to get the reward for his precious head.

Last evening the grand serenade came off in the Plaza de Armas. There were about 100 musicians and singers present, who performed and sung from 8 o'clock until 10. The square and surrounding streets were crowded—at least 15,000 persons being present. Ladies in their volantes, surrounded the square four deep, and, altogether, it was one of the greatest shows of the kind we have ever had. All seemed pleased, and the scene ended without mishap to any one.

Gen. Pezuella and his family left for Spain in the Spanish Steamer Celon on the 12th. He leaves behind him but few friends.

There is nothing new in the politics of the Island. Everything remains very quiet, and no trouble of any kind is now apprehended, and that tranquility may continue is the wish of all honorable men.

The Captain General goes on endeavoring to improve in every way he can. He has a great work before him, and by degrees he will no doubt do much good.

The Excitement at Denton.

DAVE THOMAS, THE MURDERER, HUNG BY A MOB.—We stated yesterday that Dave Thomas, the negro who murdered Mr. Wm. H. Butler, in Corolina Co., Md., on the 27th ult., had been tried at Denton and convicted of "murder in the second degree," and that the verdict had caused so much dissatisfaction as to induce many citizens to threaten a resort to lynch law on Thursday last, the day on which the prisoner was found guilty. The prompt interference of the law, however, prevented the threat from being carried into execution at the time. But, it appears, the vengeance of the populace was only temporarily stayed. We learn from a letter of a correspondent we received yesterday, that a large and excited crowd assembled about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, proceeded to the jail, broke it open, took the prisoner out and hung him from a plank which they nailed to a window on the outside, in the second story of the jail building. He was suspended until life was extinct, when he was cut down and his body conveyed back into the jail. Nor did the mob stop here. They then released and set at liberty two other prisoners, one of whom had been sentenced to the penitentiary.

We learn from another source that the sheriff was seized and tied by the mob before they proceeded to their murderous work. This is one of the most dangerous outrages ever perpetrated in Maryland.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Convenience in Eating.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* gives the fashion of eating in India, as follows:

"The manner of cooking and eating among the natives of India, strikes a stranger as very wild and simple; especially if first observed on the numerous rude little boats, which are always floating around, and following inward bound ships. On the evening of our first day on the Hoogly, we sat on the side of the vessel, which overlooked many of these boats, and with much curiosity observed the preparation and eating of the evening meal. First of all, the native who acted as cook put a quantity of rice into a small basket, not water-tight, and reaching it over the side of the boat, allowed it to get nearly full of water, when he shook it long to clean the rice, and then placed it on a vessel set on a rude furnace, and left it to boil, and in the mean time prepared some vegetable or rice, but in a very small quantity. When the rice was cooked, it was poured into an immense brass dish, and the fish and vegetable which had been fried, were put at the side; and the eaters, sitting flat upon the boat, surrounded the dish. They conveyed the food to the mouth with the right hand, holding the head a little forward, and the quantity of rise comsumed was really astonishing. When the eating was finished, a small brass dish was passed around to drink from, after which a little water was poured upon the eating hand, to wash it, from the same dish, and the meal was finished; and so far as our subsequent observation extended, this is substantially the manner of cooking and eating among the common people generally, both at home and on journeys, and it is certainly very convenient.

Gen. Cass at Chicago.

This venerated statesman made a speech in Chicago on Friday evening, the 20th inst., to a large meeting of Democrats, who had engaged the North Market Hall for that purpose. He defined his position on the subject of slavery, and examined fully the subject of the much abused squatter sovereignty, as embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas act. He stripped the question of all the misrepresentation which Abolitionism and Know Nothingism have thrown around it, and was more than ordinarily eloquent and powerful. He read opinions of SEWARD, EVERETT and others, that slavery could never enter those territories, and referred to the great national sentiments of WEBSTER and CLAY, and feelingly eulogised the exalted virtues of the latter. He called the attention of the members of the Whig party to the patriotic exclamation of CLAY, that he would cease to be a Whig when the Party became Abolitionized! He feared the party had become Abolitionized.

The old General was loudly applauded, and three cheers were given over and over again.

FRED. DOUGLASS, the negro, was in attendance, but behaved himself throughout with the utmost respect, although a number of Abolitionists present made an effort to get him to reply to the veteran statesman.

The Chicago *Times*, in speaking of the disgraceful conduct of the Abolitionists, says:—

The negro, however, who yesterday, at Aurora, expressed his astonishment at the want of decency displayed by his abolition brethern, refused promptly to interfere with the rights of the gentlemen who had engaged the room. He said that if a negro, he knew what the proprieties of life were, and hoped that his white associates would not disgrace him or his cause, by prolonging their disorderly conduct. He then left the room.

For half an hour afterwards, the mobites kept up their yells and screams, now cheering Pennsylvania and now cheering their negro associate. The Democrats still held the hall, and their chairman, Col. Hamilton, passed their full determination to keep it till they adjourned.

Mr. Kerfoot, a Whig, we believe, mounted the stand and asked the yelling crowd to hear him; after much exertion he was allowed to say that he hoped the gentlemen who had rented the room would be allowed to conclude their meeting, after which, if it was desired, others could do as they pleased. This much, he said, was due to propriety and order. The crowd, however, would listen to no such appeal. They refused to let the meeting adjourn. Things assumed a fearful aspect just now. We thought there was more than a prospect for violence. The great body of the meeting had dispersed. The members of the Democratic club present, took possession of the stand, and avowed their determination to protect it at all hazards. The abolitionists gathered round, and threatened, but did no violence. In the midst of the threatening storm, those having the custody of the hall turned off the gas.

The Know-Nothing and Abolition gentry then wreaked their revenge on the furniture in the hall, seizing and breaking the chairs and throwing the fragments out at the windows, and about the room, striking in their erratic course both friend and foe.

At last, Abolition rowdyism has been baffled in Chicago.

A DELICATE SEARCH.—The St. Louis Herald states a case of a young lady of the most undoubted respectability, who entered a shoe store in that city, and asked to be shown some gaiter boots; a number were shown to her which she examined and tried on. While the attention of the storekeeper was occupied with another customer, several pairs of gaiters disappeared. The lady concluding not to purchase, he was compelled to accuse her of secreting his shoes; she denied, and he insisted, and proceeded to search, and found several pair suspended by hooks which were attached to the lady's garters. He took from the hooks those belonging to him, and left there several others, which had no doubt been taken from other stores. She was allowed to depart.

PURE TRUTH.

We know not who is the author of the following admirable sentiments, but they are so well expressed, and so fitting to the times, that we venture to call attention to them:

PURE TRUTH.—This, flowing from the sacred fountain of the Holy Scriptures, should run from beginning to end—uncontaminated with error, undisturbed with human systems, clear as crystal, like the river of life. There should be nothing in it of the *Shibboleth* of a sect; nothing to recommend one denomination, or to throw odium on another: nothing of the acrimony of contending parties against those that differ from them; but pure, good natured christianity, in which all the followers of the Lamb, who are looking for the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life, can unite with pleasure, as in one great common cause. Nor should any worldly scheme be interwoven with the truth, or attempted to be concealed under its folds! Here should not be seen the slightest vestige of any carnal end, in any form or for any purpose, however laudable some may think it; nothing but divine truth unmingled, unadulterated, and pure as it came from heaven, fit for the whole human race to imbibe.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"We have said before, and now repeat it, that whatever theological or moral ultraism a professor of religion adopts, and makes a hobby, he will soon come to have no other religion than that which is included in his *one idea*; which, whatever else it may contain, never inculcates charity—"the bond of perfectness"—without which all religion is vain. Such a one necessarily becomes impatient of contradiction. All who oppose him are heretics, and out of the pale of salvation. Hence he is revengeful, and thinks he does God service in persecuting all who do not believe his speculations to be true, and the most important of all truths. In short, every ultraist must become a factionist; and one of the greatest of moralists has said, that faction seldom *leaves* a man honest, however it may *find him.*"

☞ We make the above quotation from the *Christian Advocate* of week before last. Doctor BOND, in this severe criticism, is replying to a gentleman occupying the position of a *Presiding Elder* in the M. E. Church, growing out of the fact that he and the Elder do not agree upon the question of slavery.—The exchange of *epithets* between these *Divines* is any thing but mild and courteous. Whilst the Presiding Elder thinks that Dr. Bond is a stranger to the Christian virtues, in return the Doctor intimates very strongly, that the Elder has but *"one idea,"* and that that idea has converted him into a *factionist*, which seldom *leaves* a man honest, no matter how it may find him! Now, we think that both these teachers of *religion* had better be engaged in something else than denouncing each other in terms so harsh and vulgar, for all such *controversies* tend to pull down rather than build up Chistianity.

But has not the Doctor completely *Portraitured* himself, and all other Know-Nothing Divines, in the above paragraph? As "professors of religion" have they not made opposition to Catholocism a "hobby?"—and is it not very plain that this "ONE IDEA" has utterly divested them of "CHARITY"—"the bond of perfectness"—"without which all Religion is vain." Does not their ACTS fully and emphatically stigmatize all who worship at a Catholic altar as "HERETICS," who do not "come within the PALE OF SALVATION?" Do they not portray malignant "REVENGE" when they contend that "EVIL" associations should be encouraged to "PERSECUTE" all who believe in the Catholic creed?—Can any sincere and candid man read the above criticism of Dr. Bond's without denominating it the LIFE PICTURE of a KNOW NOTHING Preacher? We think not.

Whilst one professor of Religion makes ABOLITIONISM a "hobby," another adopts the subject of TEMPERANCE, &c. &c. We sometimes find even official members of Churches so *ardent* in their advocacy of this *one idea hobby* that they can sit for hours, with eyes and ears both open, to listen to the *most ordinary Temperance Lecture*, who can regularly and deliberately, in broad day light, go asleep under the most thrilling, searching, and eloquent SERMONS that can be preached!

We have the authority of Mr. WM. CONNER, who is represented by many of the best citizens of Fulton county, as a man entirely worthy of belief, for the assertion that all who become Know-Nothings take an OATH, on the Holy Bible, which binds them to CONCEAL, under *any circumstances whatever*, the name of any person present at their meetings, and further to *deny* that they know any such ordinance to be in existence, under the penalty of having their names posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the order as a Traitor and a Perjurer to both his God and his country, and as being unworthy to be employed, entrusted, countenanced or supported in any business transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy of the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed. And further, Mr. C. declares that they are commanded, if placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, *not to reveal* the name of that band of brothers among whom their name stands enrolled.

Could any thing be more revolting to the principles of CHRISTIANITY and the MORALS of the country than the existence of an organization bound together by so fearful an oath as this? What professor of religion dare justify this OATH as necessary to the SALVATION of the country, however much he may "whip the Devil round the stump" by declaring that Know-Nothingism OUGHT NOT ONLY TO BE TOLERATED BUT ENCOURAGED! Why its wickedness is so flagrant—so manifest—so repulsive—so humiliating—that no PUBLIC MAN is willing to suffer the ignominy of having his name connected with the Order even after its members have cringed at his feet and given him their unanimous vote, without his consent! Col. MOTT, since the Election, recoils from the contamination of their touch, and denounces their *"one idea"* as an outrage upon the Constitution—Judge POLLOCK has done the same thing; and, if he adheres to the sentiments contained in his speech from which we quoted last week, he will veto any and every measure they may pass conflicting with the rights of conscience or the citizenship of a man born on another soil. Ex-Governor JOHNSTON, fearful of the disgrace which might hereafter attach to his name in consequence of a supposed connection with the Know Nothings, has authorized the Editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette* to contradict the rumor that he is a member of the Order—and Judge DAUGHERTY, who received all their votes in this Legislative District, denies most emphatically, in a letter to Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, that he ever *consented* to the use of his name in this connection, and he will be found arrayed against THEM on every measure tending to abridge the right of conscience, or affect the rights guaranteed to our adopted citizens under the Constitution of the Country, *as it at present exists.*

We do not complain that Doctor BOND stands opposed to the Democratic Party. This is his right, and the right of every other Minister who chooses to do so. But he violates the great principle of Christianity in urging his readers to "encourage" the formation of an EVIL organization to crush those who worship contrary to his and their mode of thinking.—We repeat, what we said last week, that infidelity, in its most hideous form, could not interpose a stronger barrier to the Christian Religion than this. Thousands of true Democrats, who belong to the M. E. Church, will repudiate this loathsome doctrine in terms which will give Doctor Bond to understand that he cannot perpetrate such enormities in a paper intended to be devoted strictly to the cultivation of morals and religion, without incurring merited condemnation.

Who can account for the barren state of our churches? Why is it that the Sanctuary, even on the holy Sabbath Day, is so thinly attended? Why so little interest in the preaching of the Word? Why so much SLEEPING in the house of Worship? Why are the prayer meetings generally composed of empty benches, especially in the *male* department? Why so much jarring, envying, contentions, and back-bitings, even among members of the same church? The answer is to be found in the fact that too many PREACHERS have apostatized from the true faith—have become cold, barren stumbling blocks, "standing in the way of sinners," and advocating and countenancing the abominable doctrines of the "scornful," instead of counselling the people to avoid all "HOBBIES" which repudiate "CHARITY," "the bond of perfectness," "without which ALL RELIGION IS VAIN." Many Preachers have started well, but, in uniting with the disgraceful *"factions"* of the age, have lost sight of the good in pandering to the evil passions so prominent in the world. To PREACH good and wholesome doctrine is one thing—to PRACTICE it another. If the interests of the political world demand a "Know Nothing" combination to control its actions, a large body of the ministry are in need of a ten-fold scourge to bring them into the strict line of duty—and it would manifest a far better SPIRIT for them to acknowledge their errors, and try to correct them, rather than attempt to justify them.

In the 2d Epistle General of JOHN, 5th Chapter and 1st verse, we find the following *admonition* in justification of the allusions contained above:

"Believe not every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they be of God, because many False Prophets have gone out into the world."

It is perfectly fair to assert that any minister who either belongs to or advocates the doctrine of SECRET SWORN COMBINATIONS to promote the cause of Christianity, is a "FALSE SPIRIT," and should be so treated by every community in which he is found—because we are told by the great *Head of the Church* that Light has came into World, and that men love DARKNESS rather than light because their deeds are "EVIL." This fully accounts for the MID-NIGHT PROWLINGS of the "Know-Nothings," who conceal their "evil" deeds by darkness, and by the administration of a blasphemous oath not to reveal them.

But the Rev. Doctor tries to impress upon the readers of the Methodist Advocate that Know Nothingism is a NECESSARY EVIL. Let is see what the Scriptures say on this point.—In the 3d Epistle of JOHN, 11th verse, we find the following:

"Beloved follow not that which is EVIL, but that which is good. He that doeth good is of God—but he that doeth EVIL hath not seen God."

Now, the *Reverend* Doctor, after admitting the "evil" of Know Nothingism, boldly declares that it "should not only be TOLERATED but ENCOURAGED."

Here he makes DIRECT ISSUE with the teachings of the BIBLE, in the above quotation, and yet he finds even other PREACHERS to swallow the ABOMINATION, simply because it squares up to their "hobby" of WAR TO THE DEATH against all Catholics.

GOV. BIGLER IN WASHINGTON.

☞ Gov. BIGLER visited Washington recently on business, and, on the evening of the 23d ult., a complimentary Serenade was given to him by the Democracy of that City, to whom he made an eloquent and forcible off-hand speech, as might have been expected; for, as a ready and pleasant debater, he has few equals, and no superiors. We will publish this speech in the next Gazette, and commend it to the earnest attention of the people without distinction of party.

THE THORN BEGINS TO RANKLE!

☞ As long as the Know-Nothings were willing to be used as cats' paws for the Whigs to pull the roasted chestnuts out of the fire, like the negro's rabbit, they were "good for roast, good for stew, good for boil," and the "prettiest little critters in the world," but now that they manifest a determination to set up for themselves, they are considered by their recent *flatterers* as nothing but "coarse meat at their best." Only hear the Philadelphia *News* of Monday last, who, up to "that *present* writing," was apparently willing to fall down and worship at the feet of the monster, as the extreme of perfection:

"The Know-Nothings of the "Empire State" have committed the blunder of nominating a candidate for Governor outside of the candidates presented by any of the other political organizations, and as a result of conduct so incon-sistent with what is generally understood to be the objects sought after, they have not only got themselves into a world of trouble, but in addition to the terrible defeat which is impending for their candidate, (whether rightfully so or not,) they have become the subjects of *mistrust* and *odium*, because they have attempted to accomplish more than is consistent with their general professions."

The *News* then goes on to give the Know-Nothing candidate a foul lecture, and says, among other things, that "it is very evident, however, that his managers in New York have either committed a great blunder, or that they *design intentionally* to throw the State back into the hands of Loco Focoism"—and winds up by the sweeping announcement that it matters not whether Daniel Ullman be a Delawarian, an "Asiatic Jew," or a "Hindoo," he must stand aside for the nominee of the Whig Party for Governor, or he and his party will forever stand as cumberers of the ground and a disgrace to the State of New York!

This is only the commencement of a revolution that will sweep both Whiggery and Know-Nothingism as chaff before the storm. The Know-Nothings having built their house upon the sand, it is bound to fall, but greater will be the fall of the Old Whig Party, who, having abandoned all the principles they ever professed, for a mere mess of pottage, now stand before the world (with honorable exceptions) as the mere lick spittles of a faction that they are already compelled to view with "MISTRUST and ODIUM." No wonder that all the public men refuse to acknowledge their identity with the Know-Nothings!

Prohibitory Law.

☞ We intimated in the last *Gazette* that the Prohibitory Law had been defeated by its *insane* and *intemperate* advocates, and we have no doubt of the truth of the assertion. If the friends of Prohibition had been content to let the question stand on its *own merits*, and prudently urged the people to vote for it, there can be no doubt but that it would have carried by a large majority. But no, it must be connected with politics, and candidates for political, favor, from Governor down to Auditor, must be made to connect themselves with it either one way or the other, a fact which disgusted thousands of Temperance men who would have nothing to do with it. Why, the abuse of Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS alone, (who was its greatest advocate,) by *all* the Whig papers of the State, turned enough of men against the measure to have overcome the majority. Many of the ablest and truest advocates of the cause of Prohibition throughout the State take this view of the subject.

FULTON COUNTY.

☞ In looking over the returns of the State, we believe that little Fulton has done better than any other County in the Commonwealth, and is, therefore, entitled to the Banner. We honor her gallant Democracy for the noble and manly stand they took in the late contest, and take this occasion to say that a truer set of Democrats cannot be found within the broad limits of this Union than those comprizing the Party in Fulton. Mr. SANSOM, the Editor of the *Democrat*, performed his duties nobly and well, and deserves the fullest confidence of the people for whom he so zealously labors.

☞ In another column will be found an able article from the Front Royal (Va.) Zion's Advocate, one of the most reliable religious papers in the country, which should be carefully read by all who desire information on the subject of which it treats.

☞ The COUNTY FAIR recently held in Bedford was very creditable to all concerned in its management, and passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to the great number of People in attendance. Should the season be favorable, arrangements will be made to make the Fair of next year a grand affair.

The address delivered before the Society by G. H. SPANG, Esq., is represented by those who heard it as an able, eloquent, and entertaining production, well worthy the source from which it emanated.—We very much regret that we were not present to hear its delivery.

☞ We are under obligations to Col. ADAM BARNHART, of the Bedford Hotel, for some fine Sweet Potatoes, the production of his farm in Bedford Township.

REVENUE OF THE STATE.

We clip from the money article of the *Ledger*, the subjoined statement of the receipts from the several divisions of the public works for nine months of the fiscal year. The LEDGER says:

"Sometime ago we published a statement showing the receipts from each line of the Public Works of the State, for eight months of the fiscal years 1853 and 1854, and we now add the month of August for the same years. On some of the lines there will be a heavy fall business, which will increase the gross amount of revenue for the year very considerably.

Main Line,	$979,800 91	$800,257 76
Delaware Division,	129,238 44	123,702 96
N. and West Branch,	181,417 09	107,415 77
	$1,290,456 44	$1,311,366 40

If we adopt the mode of estimating the proportion of the sum paid last year by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the State for the use of the Portage road, the receipts for the Main Line will be increased to the sum of $1,427,171 62, or an excess of $136,715 18 over the sum received the last year. The receipts from the Delaware Division are large as compared with last year, and whether this circumstance will tend to defeat a sale of the Work we cannot tell. There are circumstances connected with the Delaware Division which are favorable to a sale, which no doubt will be considered by the Legislature. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will be finished the coming season, which will enable all the shippers of coal in the upper waters of the Lehigh to take their coal to New-York without transhipment. This will reduce the business of the Canal to that furnished by the Lehigh Navigation Company alone. The Canal too, we apprehend, will soon, if not now, require a large expenditure of money to put it in good order."

This statement is exceedingly gratifying, because the predictions of zealous friends, who favor a sale of the public works without much regard to the price to be obtained or conditions to be impossed, have not been realized. The public were led to believe, when the legislature adjourned, the works would not yield enough to pay expenses; but the figures tell a very different story. The receipts from the Delaware Division and the North Branch will be very large, and we rejoice at this fact. The suggestions made by the Ledger, in regard to the sale of the Delaware Division, is worthy of consideration. The completion of the Lehigh Valley Railroad will undoubtedly create a rival to the Canal, but it is by no means certain that the former can compete with the latter. The whole subject, however, should be carefully considered, and that policy adopted which will best subserve the public interests.

It may be safely predicted that the North Branch canal will, the ensuing season, do a very large business and consequently produce to the Treasury a handsome revenue. This canal, we fear, is not fully appreciated by the public, who reside at a distance from its location. It extends from Wilkesbarre along the Susquehanna river to Athens, which is about four miles from the State line. Here the Chemung river mingles its waters with the Susquehanna, and the canal continues its course along the western bank of the former, to Elmira, in New York, and at that point, unites with the canal of that State. A company was formed, under a New York charter, to construct the canal from Athens to Elmira. It will thus be seen that the North Branch canal has a northern terminus in the great State of New York, and that boats laden with coal from the Wyoming valley can pass up our canal and into the New York canals, and from thence to their place of destination, without transhipment. Heretofore, the only outlet for the coal of this fine valley was south—down the river to Harrisburg, Columbia, and thus to Baltimore; or through the Chesapeak canal to this city. This will no longer be the case. All western New York is the market now opened by the completion of this canal for the coal of the Wyoming Valley. Great preparations are being made by miners and others, for next year's business, and we wish them all success.

The policy of finishing this canal was strongly urged by Gov. BIGLER, and although he will not share the honor, officially, of the revenue derived therefrom, nothing can divest him of the glory of having contributed lagely to its completion. This, we consider, one of the crowning acts of his administration, and the people cannot fail to remember him with gratitude. We have no hesitation in saying that this portion of the public works should not be sold. The public should own it in order that the common Treasury may receive all the benfits from its large receipts.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Know Nothing Morality.

The *New York Mirror*, an organ of Know-Nothingism, in commenting on some disclosures of the secret purposes of the order, which have appeared in the *Tribune* and *Times* of that city, says:—"a man who thus publishes what purports to be a secret record, is either a perjured scoundrel or a base impostor." This is the basis of Know-Nothing morality. A man is bound to obey an extra judicial oath administered by some fanatic or fool within the walls of the lodge room, even if that obligation is directly in the teeth of the Constitution, and opposed to every principle of our government? The fact is now well known that the oath to support the Constitution both of the United States and of the Commonwealth, expressly forbids such a test. Which is an honest man and a good citizen bound to obey? Let it be borne in mind that the oath to support the Constitution is legally and legitimately administered, while that of the Know-Nothing order is extra judicial, blasphemous and disgraceful. Yet this is the obligation which the members of that order are required to keep, and to break which the *Mirror* says is "perjury." Is it perjury for one of a band of robbers, who may be bound together by an oath, to break that oath? If not, upon what principle is the violation made a duty? Because the obligations of the organization are illegitimate and contrary to the well being of society, and, therefore, the oath, which is itself invalid, should not be considered binding.

But should a man keep such a secret? Suppose the treasonable designs of Arnold had become known to a patriot of the days of '76, even under an oath extra-judicially administered, should he have been bound by that oath to allow the traitor to consummate his designs upon the liberties of his contrary? By the morality of the Know-Nothing order he would, for all oaths, no matter how contrary to the peace or prosperity, the liberties or union of the nation, are to be observed with religious fidelity. The oath administered in a secret order of traitors, is put on a parallel with that recognized by the divine law, and made sacred by the Constitution. By this rule where is the difference between George Washington, swearing in all the purity of his patriotism, to support the liberties of his country, and the Cow-boy or the tory, taking a blasphemous obligation from some drunken comrade to murder all those who desired to see this land the home of freedom, the refuge of religious equality. Both are equally bound to obey the oath taken, without reference to the difference in the objects to be gained. That point is nothing in the estimation of the Know Nothings and their defenders. No matter how monstrous the proposition, be it treason or murder, if the oath is once administered, there is no retreat. The victim must go forward in the guilty path for fear the taint of perjury and imposition will be branded upon his character by those who first seduce, and then bully their followers.

It is in vain the *Mirror*, and other Know-Nothing defenders, attempts to invest the oaths administered by that order with judicial or moral sanctity. The law prescribes how oaths shall be administered, and by whom. Our fathers considered an appeal to the Deity of such startling importance that they hedged it round with all the safeguards that wisdom and experience could suggest. The fact that a person impiously calls upon God to witness his alleged sincerity, proves his blasphemy and irreverence, but does not invest the act with any of the requisites of an oath. This is the well-known and recognized law of morals and yet ministers of the Gospel are the paid agents of this order, and daily violate the plainest rules of that system they profess to venerate and follow! They take and administer oaths forbidden by the Divine law, and for purposes contrary to the Constitution and civil laws both of the United States and this Commonwealth; yet, when the awakened conscience of some one of the order emits a ray of truth, the cry of perjury is raised, and the honesty and patriotism of the truthful citizen is attempted to be used against him in all the ordinary walks of life. This is the morality of the Know-Nothing order. These are the dangerous elements by which we are surrounded. The whole air is pestilential with treason; each family circle or social party seems permeated with the poison of social and political treason. Even the temples of God are turned into recruiting stations for this army of social refugees and lazzaroni, who are told that they must keep their oaths, even if that fact bring down the pillars of the temple of liberty. This is the point for American citizens to ponder.—Shall Know-Nothing morality prevail, or shall the Constitution with its proclamation of civil and religious liberty be still the guide for American freemen? This is the question.—*Phila. Argus.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Returns Complete.

Vote for Governor and Canal Commissioner.

	Governor.		Canal Com.	
	Pollock.	Bigler.	Darsie.	Mott.
Adams,	2124	2086	1153	3052
Allegheny,	10377	5115	4027	10191
Armstrong,	2689	1949	814	3580
Beaver,	2233	1458	1286	2319
Bedford,	2157	2019	1562	2609
Berks,	5143	8193	2375	11225
Blair,	2706	1513	720	3303
Bradford,	4811	2369	2029	4598
Bucks,	5498	5089	2870	7717
Butler,	2955	2231	1613	3576
Cambria,	1627	1739	1174	1910
Carbon,	1056	1227	217	1950
Centre,	2774	2113	391	4481
Chester,	6544	4412	3715	7181
Clarion,	2015	2173	139	3994
Clearfield,	1188	1448	382	2036
Clinton,	1497	935	316	2077
Columbia,	1399	2180	415	3018
Crawford,	3696	2867	1667	4235
Cumberland,	3157	2581	1115	4626
Dauphin,	4065	2224	1506	4658
Delaware,	2292	1556	1528	2304
Elk,	401	364	4	708
Erie,	3637	2526	1875	3261
Fayette,	3488	2449	101	5346
Franklin,	3579	2799	1500	4817
Fulton,	705	876	330	1202
Greene,	1746	2006	215	3219
Huntingdon,	2614	1500	621	3315
Indiana,	3161	1264	1416	2416
Jefferson,	1559	988	128	2243
Juniata,	1170	1176	791	1512
Lancaster,	10962	4694	5595	10441
Lawrence,	2576	994	1611	1896
Lebanon,	2636	1751	1163	2875
Lehigh,	3094	3026	1749	4342
Luzerne,	4884	4368	962	8012
Lycoming,	2799	2269	291	4639
M'Kean,	405	502	275	490
Mercer,	3034	2550	1581	3317
Mifflin,	1630	1287	625	2215
Monroe,	625	1917	178	2179
Montgomery,	5144	5559	3280	7235
Montour,	757	976	247	1350
Northampton,	3417	3685	675	6185
Northumberland,	2121	2182	737	3081
Perry,	2121	1412	150	3361
Philadelphia,	58817	24936	11503	40693
Pike,	207	624	199	676
Potter,	748	656	475	858
Schuylkill,	4252	5388	1005	8390
Somerset,	5756	1268	2315	1506
Susquehanna,	2819	2126	1068	3524
Sullivan,	329	417	83	619
Tioga,	2418	1489	771	2763
Union,	2881	1913	2082	2504
Venango,	1679	1466	269	2683
Warren,	1400	1118	727	1513
Washington,	4276	3457	2000	5187
Wayne,	1408	1877	355	2600
Westmoreland,	3773	3803	1159	6221
Wyoming,	1174	893	218	1710
York,	4777	4707	1104	7771
Total,	204,008	167,001	83,334	274,074

Pollock's majority over Bigler, 37,007.

Mott's majority over Darsie, 190,743.

Vote for Supreme Judge.

	Smyser.	Black.	Baird.
Adams,	914	1952	1343
Allegheny,	4313	5351	5705
Armstrong,	783	1932	1663
Beaver,	1107	1460	1290
Bedford,	1228	2053	836
Berks,	1474	8256	2794
Blair,	487	1445	2205
Bradford,	2014	2701	1885
Bucks,	2818	5148	2666
Butler,	1556	2374	1189
Cambria,	761	1765	810
Carbon,	231	1229	784
Centre,	349	2133	2311
Chester,	3726	4564	2670
Clarion,	95	2103	1981
Clearfield,	382	1391	900
Clinton,	305	948	1149
Columbia,	431	2147	720
Crawford,	1670	2609	1744
Cumberland,	1068	2651	2018
Dauphin,	1401	2992	2553
Delaware,	1379	1581	
Elk,	1	344	373
Erie,	1494	2389	1694
Fayette,	73	2354	3377
Franklin,	1457	2761	2114
Fulton,	308	877	387
Greene,	204	1972	1325
Huntingdon,	585	1416	1997
Indiana,	1356	1223	1140
Jefferson,	120	915	1447
Juniata,	811	1176	359
Lancaster,	5676	1748	5564
Lawrence,	1566	995	902
Lebanon,	1401	1590	1209
Lehigh,	1725	3062	1251
Luzerne,	1030	4297	3573
Lycoming,	260	2274	2140
M'Kean,	284	469	30
Mercer,	1541	2513	851
Mifflin,	641	1292	940
Monroe,	213	1894	223
Montgomery,	3140	5530	1954
Montour	295	948	388
Northampton,	679	3785	2242
Northumberland,	806	2185	945
Perry,	143	1462	1893
Philadelphia,	6872	25446	22104
Pike,	88	631	51
Potter,	460	639	224
Schuykill,	896	5377	3451
Somerset,	1406	1451	1118
Susquehanna,	1059	2133	1398
Sullivan,	114	407	160
Tioga,	782	1402	1474
Union,	2010	1812	707
Venango,	285	1413	1259
Warren,	722	1048	513
Washington,	1831	3509	2222
Wayne,	515	1769	709
Westmoreland,	1069	3927	2433
Wyoming,	237	857	765
York,	731	4612	4044
Total,	73,571	167,010	120,596

Black's majority over Baird, 46,414.

Black less than Baird and Smyser united, 27,157.

☞ An English jury, in a criminal case, it is said, brought in the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

IT is not always in our power to comply with the solicitations of distress; but it is never out of power so to refuse the supplication, as not to cause the tear of wounded feeling to glisten in the eye, whose lustre is already dimed with the drops of sorrow.

From the Front Royal (Va.) Zion's Advocate.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The public mind is much agitated at the present crisis upon the subject of Catholic supremacy in the United States; and so formidable has "Holy Mother" become in this "land of the free, and the home of the brave," in the estimation of many of our citizens, that the ordinary mode of warfare—argument and free discussion—is considered entirely too inefficient to arrest the progress of the OLD LADY, and hence secret societies have been formed to operate against her.

With this subject, *politically*, we have nothing to do in the Advocate, but in its bearings upon the church of Christ, and as incidentally embraced in its history, we have something to say; and viewing it in all its length and breadth, according to the strength of our vision, we frankly confess that we see nothing to warrant the cry of alarm and awful forebodings of the *"Auto Da Fe,"* and *inquisition*, that seem to be coming up from every quarter. We do not appear as the advocate, nor even the apologist, of the Catholics. As *religionists* they appear bad in history, and judging of the future by the past, and with their plea of *infallibility*, we feel perfectly safe in assuming that they seek, *and must always seek*, to obtain the reins of government, and that whenever and wherever they succeed they will persecute all dissenters; but in this they do nothing more than *Protestants* have always done when similarly situated; for we submit this as a truism, sustained in all faithful ecclesiastical history, THAT ANY DENOMINATION THAT WOULD SEEK FOR OR AGREE TO A UNION WITH THE STATE WOULD PERSECUTE ALL NON-CONFORMISTS, IF THEY HAD THE POWER. The very fact that they are willing to form such an incestuous connexion shows the prevalence of the same spirit that was in her who rode upon the scarlet-colored beast, and within whose borders was found the blood of the saints, though it may be under the imposing name of *Protestants.*

The "Established Church of England" persecuted dissenters in this country, when the colonies were under the Crown, even to stripes, imprisonment, and death, which is but the legitimate fruit of the union of Church and State, no matter when or by what name it is formed; and the spirit is as clearly and as distinctly developed without such establishment, as under it, when one order is found systematically persecuting another on account of their religious sentiments; and this is now being done alike by Catholics and Protestants, if we may credit the current newspaper reports of the day; and therefore there is little to choose between them as *Popish Catholics* or *Popish Protestants*; they are of kindred spirit, though of different names, and hostile to each other. The Church of Christ, however, has never persecuted any for dissenting from her views, and never will; and any spirit that would persecute even a Catholic, or an avowed infidel, and deny to him his just rights and privileges as a citizen in this country, is anti-Christian.

No religious test shall be raised against any man under the constitution of the United States; and the Catholics, therefore, have the same right as the most favored, and none have any right to interfere with them on account of their religion. The plea of *retaliation* will not avail the *Protestant*, for, as he condemns the *Catholics* for persecuting dissenters, he has no right to allow in himself what he condems in others; and no necessity can ever arise in this country of wholesome laws to justify him in taking these matters in his own hands. If the Catholics commit overt acts by interfering with the civil or religious liberties of others, or otherwise violate the laws, let them be punished as *citizens*, according to law; but nothing can justify their opponents in assailing them on account of their religious sentiments, or to attempt by force of arms to prevent them from building houses of worship, and from assembling peaceably to worship in their own way. Protestants that do or allow these things disarm themselves of the most effectual weapon they have against Popery; for what force will be found in their arguments, pointing to the history of the Catholic Church, that she has uniformly persecuted Protestants, if Protestants do the same thing in return whenever they possess the power? At best it will be but an affair in which the litigants may mutually ballance accounts. If the Catholics shall, by fair and lawful means, eventually obtain the majority in this country over all other denominations, why, then, according to the fundamental law of the land, it will be their right to govern, and to change that law, too, so as to remove every impediment in the way of carrying out their cherished views.

But this government must be subverted, and the whole face and organization of society changed, before such a result can take place; and by a glance at the statistics of the churches in the United States, which we compile from the report of the seventh census, it will be seen at once how utterly absurd and chimerical is the idea that such a result is probable, or even possible, upon the principles of human reason. "All things are possible with God," and should he give up our nation to judicial blindness, and suffer them to work their own destruction, then the worst apprehensions might be realized. But we hope better things than that, as wicked as our people are, and there are still enough of the righteous seed left among us to preserve the nation from such a dread calamity.

There are in the United States, including the District of Columbia and the Territories, thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-one *churches*, by which we are to understand *houses of worship*, and thirteen million nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-seven under the head of "aggregate accommodations," by which is meant the total number of seats for individuals, or the congregations in the aggregate, including the members of the churches proper and all that attend worship, or that can be accommodated with seats. In this estimate there are one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine Roman Catholic churches, and seven hundred and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-three seats, leaving for all the other sects, which may properly come under the head of *Protestant*, thirty-four thousand nine-hundred and fifty-two churches, and thirteen million two hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-four average accommodations. These embrace about twenty denominations, among which the Batists, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterians, are the largest.

Compared with the Catholics the Baptists outnumber them in churches about seven fold; and in the congregations four fold; the Methodists, in their churches, about nine fold, and in their congregations six fold; and the Presbyterians, in their churches, nearly four fold, and in their congregations about three fold. The Congregationalists exceed them in the number of their churches upwards of four hundred, and about nine thousand in their congregations; and the Episcopalians exceed them about two hundred in their churches, and nearly equal them in their aggregate accommodations. It must be borne in mind that by the acquisition of New Mexico Territory there was an accession made to the numerical strength of the Roman Catholics of one hundred and forty-six churches and seventy-six thousand one hundred members, which is embraced in the estimate given; and, as they now stand, all other denominations combined (and though they differ among themselves, yet they make common cause against the Catholic) exceed the Catholics in their churches twenty-seven and a half per cent., and in their congregations eighteen and three-fourths; and with these data before us, how can any sane or reasonable man harbor the thought that we are in danger from Catholic ascendancy? Rather we should judge that those who have raised the hue and cry against the Catholics, under existing circumstances, have a squinting towards an alliance with the State, and would do the very thing they affirm is the design of the Catholics. At all events, we think it advisable—as perpetual vigilance is the price of liberty—to watch them as narrowly as we do the Catholics; for if we are to have a *State religion*, we would as soon be under the *holy mother* as any of her *daughters.*

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The Warwick Baptist Association of New York, at its last meeting, administered a rebuke to the three thousand political clergy of New England, who recently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty, concerning the Nebraska bill. We quote the following from a report adopted by the Association:

"We utterly repudiate all fellowship with those who impiously assume to protest in the name of the Almighty God against the passage of laws for the organization of territorial governments, or other purposes, and in his name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of their official duties. And we regard the assertion that any body of men are divinely instructed to sit in judgment upon all questions of a moral and religious nature as one which, if recognized by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of civil and religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land at the feet of an irresponsible and arrogant priesthood."

Destructive Fire at Cleveland.

Loss over One Million.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.

A destructive fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, which has consumed property valued at considerably over one million of dollars. It originated in the stables of the New England Hotel, and spreading in every direction, consumed the hotel building, and laid three squares in ruins, including some of the largest grocery and liquor stores. The following are among the losers.

A. & C. Loeb, clothing store; Wm. Wendell, druggist, Treat & Edwards, wholesale grocers, who lose a heavy stock; Bishop, Remington & Co., liquor store, Mellhench & Stillman, commission house; George Sprague, grocer, a heavy stock.

The fire crossed St. Jame's street, consuming the St. Charles Hotel and the entire row of buildings from Canal to Superior street, occupied as follows:

Chamberlain and Crawford, forwarding merchants: books saved of the Cleveland custom house; books and papers in the vault supposed to be destroyed: A. N. Grey, iron dealers; Board of Trade rooms: Wilbert & McDowell, grocers: W. Bingham & Co., iron dealers, and several clothing stores, the occupants of which are not recollected.

The flames then crossed Superior street, and entirely destroyed Oviall's block, occupied by L. F. & S. Burgess, grocers and liquor dealers, J. Morrison, broker, in whose safe are $20,000 in notes, which it is feared have been consumed. Several other stores were also burned, the occupants of which are not remembered.

The amount of insurance is heavy, but the aggregate has not yet been ascertained.

Fifty Persons Killed.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.

The accident upon the Great Western Railroad, which occurred yesterday, near Chatham, proves to have been awfully destructive to human life.

The accident was occasioned by the cylinder head of the engine bursting, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours the train proceeded, but a dense fog came on, and when near Chatham a collision occurred with a gravel train.

The locomotive of the Express train was overturned, crushing the first and second class cars almost entirely, and killing or wounding every person in the second class car, mainly emigrants. In all *twenty-five* men and *eleven* women were killed, and *twenty-one* men and *twenty* women so dreadfully crushed that at least one half cannot live. There are also eleven children killed.

HAMILTON, Oct. 28.

The latest accounts say that 48 persons were killed, and two of the wounded have since died, making fifty deaths in all.

☞ A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him, "just to see what he would say," to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why didn't you give him the dog, Dick?" "Say nothin,' say nothin, mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him!"

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 ARCH street, is exciting unprecedented public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing

Apprentice to learn the Printing.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

	For.	Against.
Adams,	1236	2584
Allegheny,	10032	4053
Armstrong,	2322	1711
Beaver,	1955	1089
Bedford,	1252	2361
Berks,	2612	10599
Blair,	2253	1143
Bradford,	4353	1672
Bucks,	3778	5879
Butler,	2301	2299
Cambria,	1292	1325
Carbon,	658	1072
Centre,	2438	1871
Chester,	5508	3830
Clarion,	2148	1567
Clearfield,	1235	872
Clinton,	1141	730
Columbia,	1037	1933
Crawford,	2994	2135
Cumberland,	2326	3210
Dauphin,	2476	3448
Delaware,	1722	1593
Elk,	282	307
Erie,	2767	1501
Fayette,	3493	1407
Franklin,	2539	3241
Fulton,	426	832
Greene,	1186	1782
Huntingdon,	2169	1294
Indiana,	2968	938
Jefferson,	1285	1015
Juniata,	1140	909
Lancaster,	5536	8969
Lawrence,	2359	737
Lebanon,	1091	2784
Lehigh,	776	4733
Luzerne,	4283	3265
Lycoming,	2309	1889
M'Kean,	415	481
Mercer,	2985	1846
Mifflin,	1398	982
Monroe,	574	1718
Montgomery,	3819	5789
Montour,	773	735
Northampton,	1411	5093
Northumberland,	1524	2280
Perry,	1297	1939
Philadelphia,	25330	20570
Pike,	262	448
Potter,	613	550
Schuylkill,	2732	5658
Somerset,	1740	1642
Susquehanna,	2640	1525
Sullivan,	299	349
Tioga,	2041	1576
Union,	1440	2614
Venango,	1836	832
Warren,	1273	975
Washington,	4276	2572
Wayne,	1603	868
Westmoreland,	3346	3236
Wyoming,	1191	339
York,	2336	5904
Total,	158,342	163,510

Majority against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, 5,168.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. (at the house of Mrs. Nancy Blake,) by Rev. Burdine Blake, Mr. JAMES SNOWDEN to Miss MAZEY BLAKE, both of Middle Woodberry Township.

On the 19th ult. at the Parsonage in Bloody Run, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. PHILIP FISHER to Miss MARIA FEIGHT, all of Bedford county.

On the 29th ult., by M. Wertz, Esq., Mr. ISAIAH MOCK and Miss ELIZABETH BOWSER, both of Union Township.

☞DEDICATION.—By leave of Divine Providence the new M. E. Church, four miles south of Bloody Run, near Mr. G. Baughman's, will be dedicated to Almighty God on Sabbath, Nov. 19, by Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, P. E.—Services to commence at 11 o'clock. Our friends in Bedford and elsewhere are cordially invited to attend on the occasion.

D. SHOAFF.

Tavern Property,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber, being desirous of discontinuing his present business, will sell or rent the tavern-house at present occupied by him, known as the "WILLIAM TELL" House, situate on Centre street, not far from the Market house, Cumberland.

The property is in good repair. The House commodious, having bar-room, dining room, parlors, 14 bed-rooms, and kitchen. There are also a good smoke-house, carriage-house, and stabling for 25 head of horses. There is a good spring of water on the lot, and the town race passes at the bottom of it.

The house, with the bedding and other furniture, which is in good condition, will be sold a bargain, if early application is made. If not sold in a few weeks the house will be for rent.

WM. KNOST.

Cumberland, Oct. 28, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office up till Thursday, the 23d day of November, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for repairs to be made to the Hopewell Bridge. Among other things is a stone Butment, 31 feet long at the bottom and 20 at the top—the balance timber work, requiring near 700 feet of timber, 8 by 10 inches.

A Draft of the work can be seen at the Commissioners' Office.

WILLIAM WERTZ,
FRED'K TURNER,
JOHN CONRAD,
Commissioners.

Nov. 3, 1854.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Assessors elect and those appointed by the Commissioners, will meet at the Commissioners' Office, on Wednesday of Court Week, to receive their Duplicates, instructions, &c.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Commissioners.

Nov. 3, 1854.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one-and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1851.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Important News!
A Chance for Bargains!

The subscriber, having determined to close up the mercantile business, offers at reduced prices his entire stock of goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs; also, a lot of Trump's celebrated Hill-side Ploughs.

P. S. **Auction every Saturday** at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of.

J. H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Aug. 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the Will of George Reighart, have been issued to the undersigned, Executors of said Will—that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted are notified to make payment.

ISAAC E. REIGHART,
JONATHAN REIGHART,
Executors.

Nov. 3, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Administrator.

Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Thompson, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BROWN,
Executor.

Oct. 27, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

in Monroe Township, containing about seventy three acres, 10 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c., adjoining lands of Catharine Gillam, Daniel Swartzwelder, the undersigned and others.

☞ Terms: CASH.

JOSEPH O'NEAL,
Administrator of Able Koons, deceased.

Oct. 13, 1854.—4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will be sold, at Public outcry, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at the late residence of John A. Nicodemus, deceased, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot No. 19, in the Town of Woodbury, Bedford County, formerly owned by Dr. Oellig, with a good two story weather-boarded house, one other small house adjoining, good cellar under the main building, also a good cistern and pump therein, a good Garden and several good fruit trees thereon—all in good order.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on day of sale by—

ROBERT ELDER,
Administrator.

Oct. 13, 1854.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!

ALL persons interested either as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 24th day of November next, at the Court House, for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper:

The account of David Bottomfield, Executor of the last will, &c., of Eve Bottomfield, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Jacob Mowry, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of George R. Holsinger, administrator de bonis non, &c., of Jacob Schryner, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased.

The account of Josiah Penrose, Sr., and Josiah Penrose, Jr., administrators of Ann Penrose, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of George Knisely, administrator of the Estate of John Knisely, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Barnhard, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Elisha Linn, deceased.

The account of Jacob Barnhard, Esq., Guardian of David, Martha, Jane, and Dallas Lynch, minor children of John B. Lynch.

The account of John Martin, Esq., one of the Executors of John Amick, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Corle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Corle, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Thomas Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The account of John Mower, Esq., administrator of the Estate of G. R. H. Davis, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Jacob Dively, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of David Stoler, administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty township, deceased.

The account of A. H. Stigers, administrator de bonis non of John T. Stillwell, late of Bethel township, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Lyons, Guardian of the minor children of John Steuby, deceased.

The account of Christian Souder, Guardian of Levi H. Biddle, minor son of Andrew T. Biddle, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The account of George Dibert, administrator of the Estate of John Miller, late of Bedford township, deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Register.

Register's Office,
Oct. 27, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that JOHN ALSIP, Esq., has filed his account as Committee over the person and Estate of Andrew J. Galbraith, which said account will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for confirmation, on Monday the 20th day of November, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Prothonotary.

Oct. 27, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, sometime in May last, a red Heifer with white head, supposed to be about a year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM CROYLE.

Oct. 27, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

OLD SEVENTY SIX.

Hungarians, Cuban, Young America, Tylorese and Pearl Slouch Hats, for men and Boys—also, Caps in great variety, for sale by

A. B CRAMER & Co.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 27, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingram, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abel Johnston, late of Southampton township, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Friday the 10th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Truman Tewell's heirs, Abner Tewell, and others, containing 169 acres, about —— acres cleared, with a two story log house, and double log barn thereon erected.

TERMS:—Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale on the premises.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator of Abel Johnson, deceased.

Oct. 13, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, some time in September, a dark Brindle Heifer, two years old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MOWRY.

Oct. 27, 1854.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Oct. 14, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next, a **TRACT OF LAND**, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, within a half mile of the Turnpike Road, five miles from Bedford and two miles from Bloody Run, containing 116 acres of Patented Land, with about a hundred acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two-story stone House, double log Barn, and one of the best apple orchards in the county, with good springs of never-failing water. This property adjoins lands of Wm. Hartley and Henry Hoke, and is every way a desirable property.

Should any person desire any further information, or wish to purchase at private sale, they will call upon Sheriff ALSIP in Bedford.

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale.

DAVID RICHEY,
ABM. RICHEY.

Oct. 20, 1854.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, on the premises, two miles east of Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, the following Real Estate:

One Lot of ground containing 1 acre and 103 perches, enclosed by a paling fence, with a number of engrafted fruit trees thereon—also, a good house, good wagon maker shop, and carriage, painting and trimming shop attached, and good stable.

Also, another Lot, containing 2 acres, more or less, with a garden paled in, the balance of the lot under a good post and rail fence, with a number of choice engrafted fruit trees, Apples, Peaches and Plums, with a first rate two-story House, a good Bank Stable, Barnyard fenced off, and a good Corn Crib with Hog Pen underneath. Also, another Lot, with a first rate Blacksmith Shop, 28 by 30 feet, thereon. Also, 2 setts of Blacksmith Tools, one new two-horse Wagon, and one four-horse Wagon and Bed.

☞ TERMS:—One-third in hand on the Real Estate on the first day of April, when possession will be given, balance in three annual payments without interest.

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH.

Oct. 27, 1854.

Public Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

The subscribers will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, 1st of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., a

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

of 70 acres, 95 perches, and allowance; situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and six miles from Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Daniel B. Wisegarver, and Herr and Beeler. The improvements are a good two-story log dwelling house with a cellar, a double log barn, two apple orchards, a never failing pump at the door, &c. About 65 acres of this land are cleared and under fence.

☞: Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WISEGARVER,
THOMAS B. WISEGARVER,
Trustees of Rebecca Blackburn.

Oct. 27, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierpont's Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at November Term, 1854.

	vs.	
Valentine Miller		Catharine Miller
John G Hinchman & wife		John Tredwell
John G Hinchman		Same
Martha Patterson		Jacob Barnhard
George Albright		Wm N Beal
Eliza Ickes		George B Wisegarver
Elias Hite, Guardian of J		Tilden, John C Morgart
Simon Stuckey		Charles Pennsyl
Levi Agnew & wife		George Smith
Same		George Smith & wife
Same		Emanuel Smith
Elias Hite, Guardian of H		Tilden, John C Morgart
Daniel W Lehman		Jacob F Amick
Same		George B Amick
William Deremore		Samuel Drenning
Alexander Price		Joseph Price et al
Mary C Compher		Alexander Compher et al
Jerman Jacobs		Wm Figard
John Jackson		James A Anderson
Same		Same
George Frazer		Sarah Gonghenour et al
James Smith & wife		Lemuel Hill
School Directors of Southm'n Tp		Hezekiah Barkman
John Amick et al		Jacob Oyler et al
Abraham Snowden		William Mason
Jesse Deneen		Joshua Pennell et al
Maria M'Ildowny		Samuel Williams et al
John Cessna		Peter Arnold

D. WASHABAUGH,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office,
Oct. 27, 1854.

STRAY COWS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Bedford County, about the 15th of September last, two muley Cows, one supposed to be about 5 years old, and the other about 8—one black and white spotted—the other red and white spotted. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

DANIEL J. MILLER.

Oct. 27, 1854.*

FALL DRESS GOODS!

Delaines, Cashmeras, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

For Sale Cheap!

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

PORK WANTED.—The subscriber will purchase any number of slaughtered Hogs, to be delivered in ten days after the 16th of December, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold, at the Court house in the Borough of Bedford on Monday, the 20th day of Nov. 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, Viz:—

One tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Abraham Seigle, Joseph Feight, and others; situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of George Seigle.

Also, all defendant, Robert Hafer's, interest in and to one tract of land containing 375 acres, more or less, about 3 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin and old log house and new log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Blankley, John Shafer, and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of Robert Hafer.

Also, two lots of ground in the town of Clearville, with a Tanyard, log house, log stable, and other buildings thereon erected, being lots No. 11 and 28 in the general plan of said Town, and adjoining lots of Isaac Evans and others, and bounded on the north and south by the main streets, situate in Clearville, Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of Curtis J. Carpenter.

Also, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log Barn, with threshing-floor attached, and spring house thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Miller, Jonsey Houck and others: situate in Taylor township, Fulton County, formerly Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of Joshua Jones, with notice to Joseph Charlton, terre tenant.

Also, one tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, double frame barn, and two story log house, double log barn and spring house thereon erected, adjoining lands of ——— situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jessey Blackburn.

Also, one tract of mountain land, containing 75 acres, more or less, warranted in the name of Benjamin Walker, adjoining lands of Wm. M. Blackburn, George Holsinger, and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of William Frazure.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 45 acres, more or less, cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log spring house and log stable thereon erected. Also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Michael Shimer, Jacob Oster, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel D. Brode.

Also, one tract of land, situate on the west side of Dunning's mountain, containing 113 acres, more or less, being part of a tract of land owned by said defendant, situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Shimer.

Also one tract of land containing 413 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and sawmill thereon erected, adjoining lands of James Logue, Jacob Wolford and others, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Wolford, and Benjamin Lybarger.

Also, all defendant, Jacob Wolford's, interest in and to a tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Benjamin Lybarger, James Logue and others, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Wolford.

Also one tract of land containing 246 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, one two story log house, two tenant houses, grist mill, saw-mill, double log barn, and frame stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Thomas Wisegarver, Michael Sills and others—

Also one tract of Ridge land containing 21 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George B. Wisegarver, Michael Moses, and others, all situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in Execution as the property of John W. Beeler and John Herr.

Also one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log cabin house, also log stable with threshing floor attached, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Fletcher, Philip Steckman, and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Eliza Hanks.

Also, one tract of land, containing 173 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with two one-and-a-half story Log Houses, double Log Barn, and Hay Shed thereon erected—also, an Apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Charles Smith, Conrad Reighart, and others; situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Russell.

Oct. 27. JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of Nov. (being the 20th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 27th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1854.

JOHN ALSIP, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 27, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

The highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

Having located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

Will give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

The first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

Classics,	$6 25
Higher English,	5 00
Middle "	4 50
Elementary "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Bramwell, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 249 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Cerroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

Office on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish Carriages and Buggies, of every style and price; also, Coaches, Wagons, and Ploughs. Blacksmith work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

Having disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. Francis C. Reamer, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

All persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above Card, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the first medical men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the instant relief and permanent cure of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain —and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

One Word of Caution to the Ladies.—Ladies who are enciente, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use miscarriage is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. Luther Reiley, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

Samuel D. Scott, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

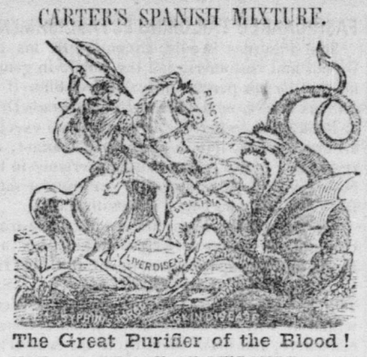
April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elastisity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. Spring, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. Lawson, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. Giles, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. Young, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are entirely vegetable, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, Quick Sales and Small Profits, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the Cheap Side at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their Superior Paints. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in Style, Quality, Fit and Make? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* Coats, Pants and Vests, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or Furnishing Articles that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.